

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Capt. Ingraham and son, who have been stopping in the city for the past few days, will leave Tuesday for their home in Rockland.

The popular Red Figure Sale of Denoit Clothing Co. closed Monday night. Their store will be closed two days for inventory, Tuesday and Wednesday. The doors open Thursday, March 1st, at 8 A. M. with a big sale.

The wedding of Miss Annie J. Levenseller, of Bangor, and Mr. William H. Thompson, of Bucksport, took place in this city Saturday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Hooper.

Past Master Workman Charles H. Pierce of Anchor Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W., has gone to Boston as representative to attend the grand lodge session to be held on the 27th and 28th inst.

Rev. Joseph Kennard Wilson, D. D., will be the guest of Mr. G. W. E. Burrows, while in our city to deliver his lecture on Palestine this evening at the Columbia street church. Dr. Wilson goes to points on the W. C. R. R. to lecture before returning to Portland.

Mr. A. I. Clapp, Jr., of Lake View, brought to the Eastern Maine General Hospital in this city for treatment Monday, Mr. E. E. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was in a very serious condition, but stood the journey remarkably well and at last accounts was resting comfortably.

During the fierce storm of Sunday the roof of a barn at Six Mile Falls, owned by Howard Newcomb, was blown off and other damage done to his buildings. On Broadway near the York farm the large red barn owned by Louis Kirstein, the real estate broker of this city, was completely destroyed by the wind. Mr. Kirstein had recently moved the building on to a new lot and was repairing it when it went down.

A HALLELUJAH WEDDING.

Miss Mabel Wood and Mr. Chas. Gillian United in Marriage at Salvation Army Hall, Monday Night.

One of the most unique ceremonies, probably ever held in the city was witnessed by a large audience Monday evening in the Salvation Army hall, when the so-called hallelujah wedding of Mr. Charles Gillian of New Foundland and Miss Mabel M. Wood of Brewer. Staff Capt. Smith performed the sacred ceremony. The preliminaries, which were most interesting and occupied a greater part of the evening, were as follows:

A prayer was offered by Fr. Kitchen of Calais, followed by a hymn by the congregation. Another prayer by local Capt. Harrison and also by Staff Capt. Smith. Sister Melroy rendered a solo which was much appreciated. Capt. Smith made some very interesting remarks. The members of the army chorus, who were seated on the stage rendered a selection, after which Capt. Smith called upon Brother Hallows to give his honest experience in married life, which he gave in a very brief and amusing manner. Sister Wright rendered a solo and she and Sister Melroy gave brief testimony experiences of their unmarried lives. Staff Capt. Smith sang a solo by request and Miss Wright sang an offertory interlude during the collection which was taken up by Sister Melroy.

Capt. Harrington made the announcement that, beginning next Saturday evening, a series of midwinter campmeetings will be held every Saturday evening. And after reading the contracting parties a scripture lesson, Staff Capt. Smith proceeded to tie the nuptial knot. Capt. Harrington attended the bride, Misses Wright and Melroy stood in the rear supporting the Stars and Stripes and the Salvation Army banner, respectively, and by a service peculiar to the army the young couple were finally pronounced man and wife.

Probably a similar ceremony has never been seen in this city and a large number of people were in attendance for that reason.

MME. NORDICA HAD A FALL.

Received Bruises and a Strain During an Opera Performance.

Mme. Nordica met with an accident last week on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, during the matinee performance of "L'Africaine," and narrowly escaped serious injury.

She was singing the role of Selika, and in the first act was making a hasty exit with Signor Scotti, who was the Nelusko of the occasion. It was the scene in which Vasco di Gama appears before the grandees and brings forward Nelusko and Selika, who are later dismissed and told to leave, when they run toward the stairway at the exit way, up the stage. Mme. Nordica and Signor Scotti hurried toward the stairs, when Mme. Nordica tripped, and just as she reached the top step fell headlong. She endeavored to save herself, but failed, struck against the scenery and then fell heavily upon the floor.

She tried to rise, but was unable to

until some of the supernumeraries ran forward, picked her up and carried her to her dressing room. She was stunned and seemed perfectly dazed. Brandy and other restoratives were brought, and finally she declared, though still confused that she was not seriously hurt. Fortunately no bones were broken and after resting on the couch in her room she pluckily declared she would go on and finish the opera, though she was bruised and one of her limbs considerably strained.

OLDTOWN NEWS.

Messrs. David Carr, James Dunsell and Charles Rackliff returned home Saturday noon after serving on the jury that set on the Sargent trial.

Miss Abbie Cooper left Monday for Boston to attend the wedding of Miss Alice Corbett Sherman, formerly of Portland, to Harry T. Clough of Boston.

The marriage of Miss Nellie A. Ward to Fred S. Cornell of Bangor took place Saturday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. L. Banghart.

C. P. Gray, who is manager of the glee clubs of the U. of M., returned home Saturday after a successful trip with the clubs through Washington county.

The supper and entertainment to be given by the members of the XX club will be Thursday evening instead of Friday, as before stated. Supper will be 15 cents except to those who have earned a dollar for the club, to whom supper will be served free.

Miss Essie Cousins returned home Monday afternoon after a week's visit in Ellsworth.

Judge Whiting and George Hathorn of Milford, are at Niantic for a few days tempting the wily fish.

Mrs. J. L. Smith will entertain the members of the Happy Hour Club at her home on Stillwater avenue Wednesday evening.

Preparations are going on for a great 4th of March ball to be given in Unity Hall, Water street, Saturday evening March 3. The University of Maine orchestra will furnish music.

There was an important union meeting of the fire companies in the J. A. P. Co's hose house Monday evening.

Mr. George H. Reed, of Hampden, was in the city Monday in the interest of the Portland Transcript.

The social dance at Milford this evening promises to be well patronized many having expressed their intention to that effect. Good music will be furnished and the affair is under the management of Mr. S. W. Mills.

Sheriff Gates, of Millinocket, passed Sunday in the city.

Work was resumed on the Nekonegan excavations Monday morning and it is sincerely hoped that no more trouble will be encountered from now on.

ORONO NEWS.

The Island Reading Club met Thursday evening with Mrs. Charles Snow to celebrate Washington's birthday, which they did in a manner that would have pleased the immortal George could he have been there. The ladies nearly all wore colonial costumes, one of which was 100 years old. Several readings were rendered by different ladies and also a number of patriotic hymns. Delicious refreshments were served by the gentlemen who happened to "drop in" for a friendly call. At a late hour the party broke up, voting it a most pleasant occasion.

Tuesday evening the Monitor Engine company gives a social hop at Monitor hall. Pullen's orchestra will furnish music. A. A. Powers will be floor director.

St. Mary's coffee supper netted \$500.48 the largest amount ever taken in at a sociable of any kind in one night in Orono. Miss Flora Pooler of Basin Mills won the barrel of flour; Miss Adie Lynch, the \$5 gold piece; Miss Shatney, the St. Cecelia gold brooch; Miss Verge, the chatelaine gold watch, and Joseph Willett, the K. of C. gold charm. The proceeds of the supper surpassed the highest expectations of the committees in charge, and they are being congratulated on all sides by making it such a marvelous success.

The Ursula Reading Club met Monday evening with Miss Alice Welsh. The evening was spent in studying the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Mrs. W. H. Powers, who has been a resident of Orono for the past three years, leaves Wednesday for Portland where she will make her home in the future.

Members of the senior class of the High school are making arrangements for a dance to be given in Town Hall Friday evening March 3. Hall's orchestra will furnish music.

Dr. William Rogers, of Bar Harbor, passed Sunday in town, the guest of his brother, Prof. A. E. Roberts.

Among the deprecations caused by the terrific gale of Sunday morning was the loss of a part of the roof of Abram Doburn's stable and also the Orono House stable and the buildings themselves were only prevented from soaring skyward by holding them down with ropes.

This evening the young ladies of Mr. Hooper's Sunday school class will give a sociable and entertainment at the home of Wm. H. Head, Mill street, to which the public are invited. You will have a chance to "laugh and be merry." Please try and be present, bringing your own courage. Matrons will be served.

SOME STATE CHAT

CULLED FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN GENERAL.

ALL OVER PINE TREE STATE

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS TOLD IN A SHORT WAY.

Newspaper and Gossiping It is of Interest to the Whig Readers.

ROMANCE.

He kissed her twice. He swore his love and said, "I'll come to stay." She cried her grief against a wall As Hubert rode away.

His heart was true. The years sped by. He came again one day. He took a room in an hotel. Unpacked his things to stay.

And when he looked for Marguerite, He found her, easy, quite. He found also her husband, and Her daughter, Maggie White.

His face it paled his eyes went out; With scorn his heart did eul, He mourned along his agony, And found another girl.

And so the world was going on today; Where'er the cloudslet furi, The fellow who is crossed in love Can find another girl.

—Detroit Free Press.

The next meeting of the Governor's Council, which will occur Wednesday afternoon, will not contain any pardon hearings, but one is expected to come up soon in the form of the petition of one Loring Judkins of Waterville, sentenced at the September term of the superior court for seven years in the State prison for attempting to murder a man by pushing him from the Waterville railroad bridge on the night of November 4, 1898. At the trial Judkins tried to prove an alibi, but the one witness to prove Judkins was away from the scene of the attempted murder at the time was missing, and could not be found. Now, it is claimed by the counsel for the convicted man, they have found the missing man, is, so they say, a Frenchman who has but recently returned from Canada and he will testify that Judkins was with him all the evening in another place, so that it could not have been Judkins who attempted the deed. [No petition has yet been filed, but the case is being worked up by the attorneys.]

The plans for the new Augusta opera house show that the seating capacity of the place will be 856 in addition to the capacity of the two boxes, which will be made to accommodate six persons. These plans have arrived and they were being inspected by the contractors Saturday, who were taking a preliminary look at them prior to beginning to submit bids for the construction of the interior finish. The new opera house will be similar to the old one in many respects, but with additions and changes such as the progress of architectural science has brought about in the past few years. Among other things will be the fact that there will be six feet more height for the accommodation of the stage and the auditorium. This is brought about by the additional height added when the roof was placed over the walls of the block after the fire. That this will be appreciated in the stage department is no question. Mr. W. H. Kittredge, who was with the building at the time of the old theatre says the ceiling was too low to operate some of the scenery and this additional six feet of space will be a great thing. Other additional features will make it so that the stage will be a much better one than before, and with more room. The day of the set scenery is gone by and in its place is the drop piece. The scenery of today consists of not more than one piece of set scenery and the rest is all operated from the gallery by the means of ropes and curtains. These will be 30 feet deep with the curtain down and 57 feet broad in front of the stage will be an additional five feet of space over what was there before, so this will materially aid in the presentation of some of the plays.

Boston Transcript: Maine's lumber cut for the season is practically completed, and the figures show that the forests of Maine were reduced last year by 154,500,000 feet of logs. Such figures as these give no adequate idea of the tremendous drains which the paper mills and building are making upon the forests. To make this comprehensible, to the mind, it may be stated that these logs, placed end to end, would reach entirely around the globe, from Maine to Spain, Turkey, China, Vancouver, back to Maine again with enough logs left to continue the chain across the Atlantic again to Liverpool. How long can the forests stand this slashing?

The Maine Journal of Medicine and Science makes a plea for the birds; this time from a medical standpoint. "Nature's laws," says the Journal, "work in a normal, harmonious way, but the delicate balance between nature's compensatory processes is easily disturbed and if the disturbance continues uncorrected, nothing but disaster and evil sooner or later results. The life of the whole animal kingdom, from man down to the lowly polyp, depends directly or indirectly upon the life of the vegetable kingdom. This matter of providing safeguards against the useless slaughter of the lower animals is a question which concerns the very existence of the human race. Political economists have agreed that the farmer is the chief cornerstone of our ethical system. For several years the farmer has harvested his crops only after much increased labor, and these crops have been greatly decreased by the ravages of insect pests. Almost every season a new insect or worm pest is discovered. The American farmer is at the mercy of his insect foes, because within the last 15 years the decrease of bird-life, in almost every state in the Union, has amounted to 46 per cent."

The Biddford Journal says: "Biddford is singularly deficient in structures which make any pretension to artistic beauty," and urges with much force the need of a library building for that city.

Maine people who are planning to attend the Paris Exposition will probably be somewhat taken aback at the announcement that the price of transportation to Europe will be greatly advanced the coming spring. A 16 per cent. increase is anticipated.

Buxton comes to the fore with a claim for the largest tree ever cut down in the state. It was a pine and the first log of the tree was 11 feet in diameter, but this was hollow and the remainder of the tree scaled somewhat over 4000 feet. When the first log lay on the ground it was possible for a man six feet tall to stand within the center. All this was several years ago, however.

The employees in the office of the appraiser of customs were busy examining a shipment of Chinese medicines, and the place smelled like a fertilizer factory. There were the usual number of dried snakes, the looks of which would be certain to kill or cure any intelligent patient. There were also a number of plump lizards, spitted on rods and expounded with alps of bamboo till they resembled tennis racquets. A lot of "knee bones," a long, slender slab, with a head like a horse and a prehensile tail; bundles of catpaw flattened out and pasted on sticks; cans full of preserved polliwogs and angleworms and many other curious panaceas, each of which smelled worse than the other. There were pills as large as pines, handsomely decorated; roots and "yarns" of many kinds, which would paralyze a Quaker doctor, and boxes and bottles of unknown mixtures which would paralyze anybody.

The 40 separate and distinct smells of the town of Cologne are nothing as compared to the odors arising from about \$100 worth of Chinese medicines, which made some of the men handling the stuff sick. From small seams to a requisite in most medicines, and if the beneficial effects of medicine are proportionate to its odor, the medicines of the Chinese should be the best in the world.—Portland Oregonian.

As a Brother. A certain curate was of a painfully nervous temperament, and in consequence was constantly making awkward remarks—intended as compliments—to the bishop and others. Having distinguished himself in an annual degree during a gathering of clergy to an afternoon tea at the bishop's palace, he was taken to task for his failings by a senior curate, who was one of his companions on the way home. "Look here, Bruce," said the senior decidedly, "you are a donkey. Why cannot you keep quiet instead of making your assinine remarks? If I am speaking to you now as a brother?"

Loud laughter interrupted him at this point, and for the moment he wondered why.—Baltimore News.

Woman's Names in Korea. The Korean woman has not even a name. In her childhood she receives a nickname, by which she is known in the family and by her friends, but which when she arrives at maturity is employed only by her parents. To all other persons she is "the sister" or "the daughter" of such and such a one. After her marriage her name is buried—she is absolutely nameless. Her own parents refer to her by mentioning the district into which she has married. Should her marriage be blessed with children she is "the mother" of so and so. If it happens that a woman has to appear in a law court, the judge gives her a special name for use while the case lasts in order to save time and to simplify matters.—National Zealung.

The Church and the law have again been at variance in the north of England. It appears that the Dean of Durham, preaching in the historic Cathedral has been rebuking the "spirit of revelry" in which many of the British volunteers were said to leave for South Africa; while, in his turn, Mr. Justice Grantham, from the bench at Lancaster, has been rebuking the Dean for his rebuke. The latter may have a case up his sleeves, but thus far the law seems to have the evidence all on its side. Mr. Grantham says: "In our country's difficulties even the voice of the drunkard is almost hushed, and the sound of criticism is almost dead. It is only natural that the Dean's hint on the dependence of patriotism upon alcohol should have been resented. In America, we who have so recently seen several thousand troops leaving our shores know very well that the bottle is not a necessary preliminary to battle. It is at all events, war time is not the best suited for a too minute criticism of manners."

Portrait and Slipper. A touching anecdote, associated with a picture in the National gallery at Edinburgh, is told by an English lady in her book, "Potpourri From a Surrey Garden." She writes: Several pictures stand out with peculiar interest, especially the life sized Gainsborough of the young Mrs. Graham. She sat for the picture as a bride, but before it came home she was dead, and her husband had gone to the wars. When he came back, he never had the courage to open the case which contained his young wife's portrait. On his death, many long years after it was painted, it was opened by his heirs, and inside the case was the little white slipper she had left with the painter to help him to finish his picture.

The portrait was given to the Edinburgh gallery, and the slipper was kept by the family. The scallop. The scallop accomplishes locomotion by a series of leaps. When it is alarmed, or wishes to change its location, it opens and energetically closes its valves, thus expelling the water. The reaction shoots it backward. By this means the creature is able to travel long distances. Sometimes scallops make considerable journeys in large companies. One can scarcely imagine a jeweler's shop that of a flock of these pretty creatures, with shell of every hue, from purple and white to black, enlivened with shades of pink, yellow and fawn, darting about in clear water. In their flightlike movements, vertical, horizontal and zigzag, they are more suggestive of a flock of winged animals than of bivalve mollusks.

Ice in Polar Regions. When the sea freezes, first is formed the thin flake called by navigators "bidge," and as soon as this catches and holds snow it is termed "brash." When it gathers and doubles, the whaler's style it "pancake" or "bay ice." If you can see a lump of "bidge," it will be "brash," and a lump of "bidge," it will be "pancake."

"Pack ice" consists of floes frozen together and overlapping, and which this again becomes "broken and scattered by a new wind the name of it is "milling ice."

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Teeth That Fit. That is the kind we make—teeth that fit the mouth perfectly and look as though Nature made them. It takes skill and experience as well as good tools to make good teeth. We have all three at our disposal.

\$8 FOR BEST TEETH is all we ask—and we warrant each set for 10 years. Our \$5 sets are the usual \$8 sets of other dentists.

Vitalized Air—for killing all dental pain—is used only in our dental rooms.

Sawyer Dental Co., 25 State St.

If you want to see SOMETHING SWELL buy a Bath Sponge from BUCKLEY & PREBLE and put it in water.

A Mystery Explained. On a certain hot summer day a celebrated naturalist entertained a company of distinguished savants at dinner, at the conclusion of which they all went out to the garden.

In the center of the grounds there stood on a pedestal a large glass globe. One of the guests happened to touch this globe, and found, to his amazement, that it was warmer on the shady side than on the side turned to the sun. He communicated his discovery to the guests, who at once proceeded to verify the statement.

What could be the cause? An animated discussion ensued, in the course of which every imaginable law of physics was made to account for the strange paradox. At length our scientists agreed that it must be so owing to the laws of reflection, refraction or exhalation or some other law of physics with a long name.

The host was, however, not quite convinced, and, calling the gardener, he said to him:

"Pray tell us why the globe is warmer on the shady side than on the side turned to the sun?"

The man replied: "Because just now I turned it round for fear of its cracking with the great heat."—London Tit-Bits.

Primitive Artillery. As to the character of the first instrument for the throwing of missiles and just when it was invented we have no certain knowledge, but it must have been at an early date, for we read in Genesis 9, that "Nimrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord," and surely the skill that has kept his name in remembrance for thousands of years must have been gained by the use of some sure weapon than the clubs or stone knives of primitive man.

Without doubt man early learned how much execution can be done by a well aimed stone, and attempts to hurl it with greater force and accuracy probably led to the invention of the sling, one of the simplest as well as most formidable of these early weapons. It was long one of the principal instruments of war among the ancients, and the story of David and Goliath is a good illustration of what could be done by one skilled in its use. This skill, however, could be acquired only by early and careful training.

In the Balearic islands, it is said, in ancient times the parents suspended the dinner of their boys upon poles and required them to bring it down with slings before they were allowed to eat. —Lippincott's Magazine.

Stories of Curran. Curran could say mordant and cutting things, but perhaps no man was ever insulted with such dialectical neatness and ingeniousness as Curran was by the famous maker of "bills." Sir Boyle Roche, in the Irish house of commons. "The honorable gentleman says he is the guardian of his own honor," said Roche in reply to a speech of Curran, "but on the other occasions I have heard him boast that he was an enemy of sinners."

Curran was defeated in a conventional contest with Lady Morgan, the Irish novelist, one evening in that lady's drawing room, when, exaggerating the prevailing fashion in short sleeves, she wore merely straps over her shoulders. Curran was walking away from the lady's party who witnessed the conflict of the two wits when Lady Morgan called out, "Ah, come back, Mr. Curran, and acknowledge that you are fairly beaten." "At any rate," said he, turning round, "I have this consolation, Lady Morgan, that you can't laugh at me in your sleeve."

Portrait and Slipper. A touching anecdote, associated with a picture in the National gallery at Edinburgh, is told by an English lady in her book, "Potpourri From a Surrey Garden." She writes: Several pictures stand out with peculiar interest, especially the life sized Gainsborough of the young Mrs. Graham. She sat for the picture as a bride, but before it came home she was dead, and her husband had gone to the wars.

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HYOMEI

Inhale It.

FIVE MINUTES EVERY NOW AND THEN

WILL CURE A COUGH.

Ten minutes four times a day

WILL CURE CATARRH.

Ten minutes every hour

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

IT IS GUARANTEED.

Five days' treatment sent free, on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Outfit complete, \$1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.



EYES TESTED FREE

By a regular Graduate in Optics See our specially low prices quoted below

Solid Gold Frames, warranted.....\$3.85

Gold Filled Frames, warranted 10 years.....2.00

Gold Filled Frames, warranted 5 years.....1.00

Nickel Frames.....50c

8-st Lenses, per pair, warranted.....1.00

Aluminum Frames, warranted.....75c

ARTHUR ALLEN CO.

28 Main St., Bangor.

Next Door to Sweet's Drug Store.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING A sum of money on Saturday afternoon at about 1 o'clock between Chamberlain street and Spring street. Brewer. Finder please leave at this office.

DIED.

Died, Feb. 26th, George Elden, aged 46 years. Funeral at his late residence 20 Johnson street, Wednesday at 2 P. M.

In this city, at 33 East Summer street, Ellen, wife of Patrick Griffin, aged 80 years. Funeral to be announced.

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 24th, at 81 Sidney street, by Rev. W. Hooper, William H. Thompson of Bucksport, and Annie J. Levenseller of Bangor.

Manchester Assurance Company

Of Manchester, England.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

Real Estate.....\$ 3,023 78

Stocks and Bonds.....1,401,266 25

Cash in office and Bank.....\$7,499 89

Bills Receivable.....1,806 22

Interest and Rents.....3,304 17

Uncollected Premiums.....234,798 77

All other assets.....1,705 41

Gross Assets.....\$1,733,404 49

Deduct items not admitted.....1,333 97

Admitted Assets.....\$1,733,070 52

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1899.

Net unpaid losses.....\$ 140,408 97

Unearned Premiums.....1,019,218 29

All other liabilities.....40,859 60

Business Booming

Lynch's Market

is the reason? Simply that we keep the best goods money buy. Under no conditions will we handle cheap or in goods. We try to make as low as the quality will and we keep everything in one at all times. If any are put out is not as recommended, we cheerfully refund money. If you are not a customer, give me a trial, I pay you.

LYNCH'S

Trading Cash Market.

Exchange Street.

Perfect Pen.

ink filler, no wet joint, no ink on the page because of air in the barrel.

as. Hight.

State of Maine.

Office Supreme Judicial Court, Bangor, February 20, 1900. I am hereby given that John F. Lynch, of Bangor, in said county, has this office notice of his intention to apply for admission to the bar of the said court, at the April Term, A. D. 1900, at Bangor, Maine.

CHAS F SWEET, Clerk.

NOTICE.

DALEY & SON wish to the public in general that they have opened an office at No. 100 MAIN STREET, with Hugh Gallagher, Insurance Broker, they will give personal attention to the wants of their customers.

phone 445-12.

Special Sale

WARRANTED

Hot Water Bottles at Reduced Prices, at

Kley & Preble's

100 Main St., Bangor, Me.

Hot Water Bottles at Reduced Prices, at

Kley & Preble's

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PLAY AND PLAYERS

BIG AUDIENCE GREETED THE BENNETT AND MOULTON CO.

SPECIALTIES ARE EXCELLENT.

ONE OF THE BIG COMPANIES SEEN HERE THIS SEASON

Ethel Barrymore Here Next Week in "His Excellency the Governor"

A big audience greeted the opening night of the Bennett & Moulton Comedy Company at the Opera House on Monday evening. The company is a good one and produced the first play "Jukebox" in a way that left little to be desired.

Mr. H. F. Haynes as Alexis, the hero of the drama, was very good. He has a strong stage presence and his acting was fully equal to his part. Miss Carrie LeMay as the heroine, Miss Barrymore as the bewitching Baroness was one of the live members of the cast. Of the men Mr. Justin Adams as the lively American, Col. Cobb, deserves mention for his excellent work, and the other parts were in good hands.

The specialties, which amused the audience through the acts were of the best that have been seen here this winter. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Any Leslie, the sprightly dramatic comic of the Chicago News said under date of October 21st, regarding Miss

CHAS F SWEET, Clerk.

NOTICE.

DALEY & SON wish to the public in general that they have opened an office at No. 100 MAIN STREET, with Hugh Gallagher, Insurance Broker, they will give personal attention to the wants of their customers.

phone 445-12.

Special Sale

WARRANTED

Hot Water Bottles at Reduced Prices, at

Kley & Preble's

100 Main St., Bangor, Me.

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LIVE LOCAL NOTES.

The Boston boat left Boston at the regular hour Monday night and is expected to arrive in Bucksport on time today. The boat lost a trip on account of the storm.

Director Pullen's Tuesday evening dancing class has been postponed to Wednesday of this week.

The thermometer at the East Side Pharmacy shortly after midnight registered 14 degrees below zero and held to that figure most all night. The wind blew a gale, and the police report one of the severest nights of the season.

A union preparatory lecture will be held in the vestry of the Central church on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Wednesday evening meeting is omitted.

Bangor has many bright little girls, among whom we take pleasure in mentioning Miss Rita Varney of 92 Columbia street whose age is 12 years. Miss Varney about a month ago put before her friends and relatives a puzzle which she had worked out and asked them to solve it. It was what she called the apple puzzle. None however was able to see through it but she smiled at each when they gave it up, and remarked that it was a good one and that she would in time prove it to them. The puzzle was submitted to the New York World for solution and on Sunday to her great delight the answer was given correctly in that paper. But the most essential part to her was the very liberal cash prize she received a little later. She is now busily engaged to juggle out more puzzles, for she is positive that for her there is money in the puzzle business.

The death of Maurice O. Waldron occurred at 3:30 o'clock this morning at his home on Pier street after an illness of about five days with the grip. His age was 19 years 4 months and 15 days. He was the youngest son of Stephen G. and Malinda M. Waldron. Besides his parents he leaves to mourn his loss one sister, Mrs. Samuel Bridgman, and one brother, Ernest Waldron, all of whom will have the sympathy of their friends. The funeral will be announced.

BREWER CITY COUNCIL.

Reports of Various Committees Presented—Last Meeting of the Year.

At the adjourned meeting of the Brewer city council Monday evening the reports of the various committees were read and accepted.

Mayor Sargent was in the chair. There was a full attendance with the exception of Alderman Grady who was absent on account of illness. After reading the report of the preceding meeting by the clerk, the reports of the committees were in order.

The standing committee on fire department reported that after careful examination of the appropriation available for supplies and repairs already done they still find work that needs to be done. A change made in the city stable for use of the fire department is very satisfactory and the committee request that they were unable to complete the work with a set of double harnesses and that something should be done to improve the hose tower as the present arrangement is very expensive. Repairs at city stable were made at a cost of \$150.

The amount received for rent of

City Hall

Port city lot

Amount expended for running

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City Hall

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THE TROLLEY AND LIGHTS.

The illuminating situation remains about the same. Hard work is being done by the authorities of the Public Works Company, and it is expected that with good luck the lights will be going again by Wednesday. It is a big job to dig 70 holes and place 70 poles in position and the company is doing its best to accomplish the feat in the shortest possible time. President C. F. Woodard of the Public Works Company has done much to ward the progress of the work, and is ably seconded by Mr. Cutler the treasurer. The crews have been kept steadily at work. By an error in the Whig of Monday Mr. Woodard's name was not mentioned in connection with the company and Mr. Cutler was named as President. Great credit is due to both these gentlemen and though an unkindly public opinion may be formed today they will be seen probably on Wednesday and when the lights are running again Bangor will be a debt of gratitude to the city.

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THE HOTEL REGISTER.

Messrs S W Wheeler Dexter H J Goulding Corinna and A Bentley West Levant were registered at the Windsor Monday.

Messrs F C Hill and wife East Corinna A M Benton Corinna, and O E Blackden Dexter were among the guests at the Bangor Exchange Monday.

Messrs John A Decker and Master Raymond Decker Millinocket, Warren Perkins Cherryfield were guests at the Bangor House Monday.

Messrs A F Sparring Milo, J R Raekhoff Newport C D Littlefield, Waterport and W B Gray, Mattawamkeag were among those stopping at the Penobscot Exchange Monday.

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Published at Bangor, Me., every morning except Sunday, by the Whig and Courier Publishing Co.
Subscription Price, Daily, \$6.00 per year, 50 cents per month in advance. If paid at end of year the price is \$7.00. The Weekly Courier, One Dollar per year in advance.
All letters of a business nature should be addressed to the Whig and Courier Publishing Co.
Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor of Whig and Courier.
Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter.

For Mayor:
Hon. Arthur Chapin.
A Republican State Convention
—WILL BE HELD IN—
City Hall, Lewiston,
Wed., April 11th, 1900,
At 11 o'clock A. M.

for the purpose of selecting six candidates for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and four delegates at large and four alternates to attend the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on Tuesday, June 19, 1900, and transacting any other business that may properly come before it.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each City, Town and Plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each seventy-five votes cast to the Republican candidate for Governor in 1896, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes, an additional delegate.

Vacancies in the delegation of any City, Town or Plantation can only be filled by the vacancy exists.

The State committee will be in session in the reception room of the hall at nine o'clock, on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of delegates. Delegates in order to be eligible to participate in the convention, must be elected subsequent to the date of the call for this convention; and delegates, under this call, should not be elected to the State convention to be hereafter called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

All electors of Maine, without regard to political differences, who are in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the call of the Republican National Committee for the Republican National Convention, are cordially invited to unite with the Republicans of the State in electing delegates to this Convention.

Per order Republican State Committee,
Joseph H. Manley, Chairman.
Byron Boyd, Secretary.
Augusta, Maine, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1900.

Presidential Electors, Must All Be Chosen in State Convention.
Headquarters
Republican State Committee,
Augusta, Maine, Jan. 4, 1900.
To the Republican electors: Prior to 1892 two Presidential electors at large corresponding to the two United States senators, were nominated in State convention, and the remaining electors, corresponding to the members of the United States House of Representatives, were nominated by the several congressional district conventions.

The passage of the Australian Ballot law entirely changed the procedure. Under the law, all Conventions are a part of our election system, and this law requires that candidates to be voted for by the voters through out the whole State must be placed in nomination by a Convention representing no less a constituency than the whole State. Hence, all the candidates for a party for Presidential electors must be nominated in State Convention, and I have therefore included in the call six electors.

J. H. Manley, Chairman.

Sentiment Divided
The discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff bill has developed a marked difference of sentiment regarding the proper solution of the problem among the Republican members. Strong arguments have been made for and against the bill, but have not tended to harmonize differences of opinion. One thing is certain and that is nothing will be gained in the way of support of the pending measure by such an attack as was made on Congressman Littlefield by Congressman Tawney. Mr. Littlefield is an able lawyer and has discovered what he considers insurmountable obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill. He stated his position frankly, taking occasion to preface his speech with the remark that it was a source of regret to him to be forced to assume an attitude antagonistic to that of the Republican leaders of the House, and when the Minnesota member made this speech the subject of a personal attack, he materially weakened his own position. Congressman Littlefield showed his contempt for this style of argument by ignoring it entirely. The question is one that must necessarily be met in a spirit of frankness and concession, a fact that seems to have forced itself upon the House as the despatches now announce that the bill is to be amended by a reduction in the proposed tariff before the bill is voted upon.

Louisiana Election.
The Louisiana Republicans appear at last to have agreed upon a ticket for the coming State election in April. There are two or three factions of the party in that State the chief purpose of each being to put its members in line for the Federal offices. This year it appeared that, as usual, they would split and go into the campaign with two or more tickets, but by some good fortune they have come together, made a fusion with the Populists and nomi-

nated a combination ticket. The candidate for Governor is Don Caffery, Jr., a son of Senator Caffery of Louisiana, and with him on the ticket is one other former Democrat, three Republicans and two Populists. The election in April will be the first one for Governor since the adoption of the new State Constitution which requires an educational qualification for the exercise of the suffrage, and so disfranchises four-fifths of the colored voters. But white literates are excepted from this restriction and allowed to vote. The object of the Republicans in nominating two former Democrats is probably to attract the white protectionists who have voted with the Democrats on the plea of a fear of "negro domination." It is doubtful if the plan succeeds. The election is absolutely in the hands of the Democrats and they will not hesitate to count on white Republicans any more than black Republicans. But the achievement of harmony this year may be the foundation for success some other year.

Why a Tariff is Needed.
It is asked by the free-traders why, when American manufacturers of iron and steel products can undersell foreign manufacturers in the markets of the world, a protective tariff on iron and steel products is either necessary or desirable. The tariff is needed because, says the American Economist, under ordinary circumstances, the cost of production is greater, chiefly on account of higher wages, in this country than in the cost of production in other countries, and the tariff measures that difference in cost of production.

It is a well recognized fact, however, that the cost of production grows relatively less as the amount of the product increases. Thus it is that when an enormous amount of anything is produced the cost of production of any given quantity is less than the case when the total amount produced is smaller. In such prosperous times as exist to-day, thanks to the Dingley law, our iron and steel mills are crowded with work to the utmost limits of their capacities. Therefore the cost of production of a given quantity of iron and steel products is relatively small. It may be little, if any, greater than the cost of producing a similar quantity in foreign factories. But the tariff is levied to meet possibilities as well as actualities is levied in order to measure the difference in cost of production when the amount produced is small as well as when the amount is large.

Furthermore, with the assurance of such large sales as the possession of the American market today makes secure to the American producer, he can afford to be content with a very small rate of profit. Five per cent on sales amounting to \$100,000,000 is preferable to a profit of 20 per cent on sales reaching \$10,000,000 in amount. And so it comes about that the American producer can afford to undersell the foreign producer, even though his cost of production is greater. The big sales more than balance the small rate of profit. Yet at the same time the American producer needs the difference in cost of production leveled up by a protective tariff, in order that the foreign producer shall not under any circumstances or for any portion of time be able to sell at a price which would mean profit to him but loss to the American producer.

But in any case it is hard to see what valid grievance there can be against the protective tariff on iron and steel so long as the prices of iron and steel products in this country are as low as or even lower than the prices of the iron and steel products of other countries are in the markets where American and foreign manufacturers are subject to the same conditions. Since this is the case, it is manifestly impossible that the prices of iron and steel products would be lower in this country, or the manufacturers' profits less, if the tariff were removed. Its removal would, therefore, be of no advantage to any one, and might, under some what changed circumstances, be a great disadvantage to the country as a whole and a terrible injustice to the workers in the iron and steel mills.

A Brave Woman.
The United Broad Silk Weavers' Union of America has formally declared the long strike at the silk mill of John Hand & Sons of Polson, ended and admitted its defeat. None of the weavers will apply for reinstatement in the mill as it would be useless, the firm having all the weavers it can furnish employment for. When the strike was declared nine months ago the weavers asked the adoption of a schedule which the manufacturers declared it would be impossible to work under. They kept lines of pickets about the mill. Mrs. Sampson, better known by her maiden name of Polly McGrath, thought the wages fair and it was absolutely necessary that she should get work to support an invalid husband and their little child. No sooner had she accepted work than she became the target for all the intimidations of the strikers. She was booed on the street, called vile names, serenaded with tin horns and often roughly handled. It became necessary for her to carry a revolver to and from the mill to protect herself. Once she was held up in a cowardly fashion in the fog near the mill and she wounded one of her assailants with a shot from her revolver. Afterward she was twice snatched when she ventured out at night once in the grounds about her little home. It became necessary for her to have a police guard when she appeared on the street, and under its protection she continued to go to her work with her revolver at her belt. For a time, she was with the greatest difficulty that was able to secure food, the strikers having procured a boycott upon any

who sold to her, but finally several tradesmen agreed to sell her all she needed. It was Polly McGrath's unshaken pluck, so it is believed, in the face of the greatest difficulty and danger that was chiefly instrumental in breaking the strike, men and women workers alike following her example.

Substitute for Wood Pulp.
Hopes are entertained by the New Orleans Times-Democrat that the refuse cane from the mills in Louisiana may become a formidable rival to wood pulp in the manufacture of paper. This refuse, called "Bagasse," in Louisiana, is said to contain 10 per cent. of cellulose, which would become paper pulp, and the present annual production of cane would afford from 400,000 to 600,000 tons of paper-making material. There is more than theory in the project. A sugar planter in Texas has been making paper, both news and wrapping, from the refuse of his mill for two years, while one bagasse paper mill is in operation in Louisiana, and three others are contemplated.

SWINDLED WITH BELL.
How Old Billy Took Advantage of Immigrants.
Caused the Locomotive Bell to Ring Before They Got Through Eating.

"Every time I hear a locomotive bell and see a man sprint for a train," says a railroad man, "it makes me think of Billy Holmes, who used to run a railroad hotel in the western part of Ohio. Billy used a locomotive bell to warn customers of the departure of trains. His hotel was right opposite the station. Billy set a first class table and his place was known all along the line. One thing Billy noticed soon after his place began to draw the bulk of the emigrant trade was that no matter whether the emigrants could speak a single word of English, they knew that the ringing of the locomotive bell meant that the train was to start, and at the first tap they would make a break for the station, and anybody in the way would be spilled over. A good many times they would leave things behind, and it was after one German had left the change from a good sized bill in his anxiety to reach the train before it started that Billy thought it wasn't very difficult to make use of to obtain an old locomotive bell, and he had this rigged up in the front part of the dining room, where it could be heard plainly, but was out of sight.

"Then he waited for a chance to test it. It was about three days later the bell was in place that it was used for the first time. There was a bigger crowd than usual that day, and Billy figured that his chances of detection were less than when there were fewer people. About three minutes before the train time the porter was called out to pull the bell, while Billy got ready to make change if people came to wait. Billy told us of that first grand rush, until we were tired of hearing it. I don't remember just how much he made, but there has never been such a day's business since the hotel was started.

"After that it was a poor day that Billy didn't clean up from \$10 to \$25 in the shape of change that people couldn't wait for, and it got so after a time that he imagined he was being treated unfairly if a man should happen to lay down just the right change. Of course, he didn't try the game on people who were familiar with railroads, but just lay for the foreigners.

"One day Billy was content to work the game as usual. The train wouldn't ring the bell until it was almost train time. Then he got to giving the bell a few yanks almost as soon as the people had sat down to table. In that way he got the money without making change, and in good many instances saved the trouble of making change in a while the emigrant would grab everything in reach and scot for the train with his hands full. But that was so seldom that Billy didn't lose much that way, and you may be sure the customer was none the wiser. Billy made his money's worth after a while Billy devised a scheme to get back part of the stuff that customers tried to carry off with them. One of the waiters would settle the man with the handout, and everything that was dropped went back to the kitchen to do duty a second time.

"Billy got to making such a good thing out of his bell game that he was inclined to think that all money that came in with immigrants belonged to him. That led him to work the game pretty strong, and once or twice he narrowly escaped serious trouble. A party of Swedes came in the place one day and Billy gave them the grand old-out. Even he acknowledged later that they had done a lot of thinking. He had been three months in the little episode that a second party of Swedes struck Billy's place. One of them, apparently the leader of the crowd, was one of the biggest men I have ever seen. He would speak English, after a fashion. Billy didn't learn this until it was too late, however. The party ordered dinner and as they were served the waiter called for the money. This big fellow pulled out a roll of bills and could hardly get your hands around it. He had done a lot of thinking. He had been three months in the little episode that a second party of Swedes struck Billy's place. 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POMONA GRANGE.

THE FEBRUARY MEETING HELD ON SATURDAY.

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

QUEEN CITY GRANGE ENTERAINED THE MEMBERS.

There Was a Large Attendance of Patrons.

The February meeting of Penobscot Pomona was held with Queen City Grange at Six Mile Falls, Saturday, the 24th inst. The excellent sleighing and mild weather drew the patrons from long distances. About two hundred and forty guests, who included nearly all the officers were served at dinner by the members of the host Grange. Promptly at 10:30, the gavel of Master Beards descended, and routine work was begun. After opening exercises, and music by the choir, the minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The address of welcome, given by Miss Mattie French, one of Bangor's popular teachers, and Lecturer of Queen City Grange, is printed as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.
Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters: We are living in an era of progress. The members of this grange extend their hearty greetings to Penobscot Pomona. We think those who have driven so far on this winter morning, for the encouragement and aid which their mere presence never fails to our forefathers, but in order to meet ing will prove a feast of good things for both mind and body.

We are living in an era of progress. Advanced science is now brought to bear upon all subjects, and not the least upon agriculture, the oldest of all occupations. In many instances it is no longer wise to follow the lead of our forefathers, but rather to meet the needs of the times, we must trace new paths for ourselves, making our yesterday's the stepping-stones of today.

Our own organization is working not only to advance the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry, but to promote the welfare of our country and of mankind. We have a great and ennobling task before us. Remembering this, let us not be sparing of our endeavors to advance the order.

It requires all for has not experience taught us the truth of the familiar proverb, "He who by the plough would thrive must either hold or drive." It is even so with us, if we desire to reap a rich harvest we must aid in holding the grange plough, holding it so that it will turn a straight, clean furrow.

We are fast approaching the close of the nineteenth century. Let us strive to be ready with the advent of the twentieth century, to make our strength and influence felt more strongly than it has ever been, to fulfill the duties which you and I may not neglect, to send "our shafts straight to the mark, and not with bows half bent, but with the utmost tension of the bow."

And now brothers and sisters in the name of Queen City Grange, I will once more bid you all a sincere and cordial welcome.

THE RESPONSE.

An able response was prepared by Mrs. A. J. Durgin, but as she was not in the hall when that part of the program was called, Worthy Lecturer I. C. York responded by saying that there were two hundred true and generous hearts to thank them for their hospitality, and to hope that they will be benefited by the visit. He remarked that as Brother Lund said last month, the guests had brought their appetites with them. In referring to the Address of Welcome he agreed that the closing of the 19th century was a fitting time to prepare for the duties of the 20th. Again he extended the thanks of Pomona for the hospitable greeting.

FIRST QUESTION.

The next in order was the paper by Rev. C. E. Lund, Orono, but as he had not arrived, it was passed for the time being, and a question was substituted, "Why do Farmers as a Class fail to work together as other Classes in Society?"

F. C. Low of Pine Grove was called upon to open the discussion. In short he said: "I have never given the subject any thought. I did not really know but what they did work together. Perhaps it is because they have among them no recognized leader, no smart business man to lead. There are farmers' movements on foot in the State to equalize taxation. There have been 50,000 acres of wild land bought from the State as low as 25 cents per acre. The taxes on this land are merely nominal, while the farmer pays a heavy tax. I think the taxes ought to be equalized."

Charles Dole of Holden, the next speaker said: "I am very much in the same boat with the brother who has just spoken. I've given the subject no thought only in a general way. They have been both to unite in times past owing largely to their manner of living. They have been isolated so long that they do not seem to have much in common. This led to a sort of feeling of distrust. Since the advent of the Grange this distrust has been largely done away with. Those in the Grange are not afraid of each other, or afraid to unite. Another reason is a lack of wealth—their holdings are small, and

they therefore think less about them. Those having larger interests need to unite for protection. There is need enough for the farmer to unite. In legislation they ought to do so. I. C. York thought that professional men had always been afraid farmers would unite for protection. Twenty-five years ago when Eastern Star was first organized, some of its members were invited to talk before the Agricultural Society. It was thought unsafe for those dependent upon the farmer, for him to enter a combination and that it would be wrong for him to do so. But the question was asked if it would not be as well for the farmers to unite as for the lawyers to form a league. If people were as kind as they ought to be to one another, there would be no need of lawyers. Farmers are as necessary as lawyers, and should band together for advancement and progress. Other classes can be dispensed with better than farmers.

Rufus Robinson of Herman, in touching upon the subject said: "I did not expect to be called upon. One great trouble with the farmer is jealousy. The only reason to be assigned for it is difference in circumstances. There are many wealthy farmers and many poor ones. The latter look with



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jealous eyes on the farmer, and pull back from working together. Another thing, they are hardly in position to form themselves into trusts as others do. Circumstances don't admit of their uniting in great numbers, and they pull back. Farmers as a class are at the bottom of all the wealth in the country. There is no business that can get along without the farmer. The position taken by the Grange is a benefit, and will lead towards coming upon an equal plane with other kinds of business.

Mr. O. J. Brown of Queen City Grange thought that the farmer had made great progress during the last 40 years, and that next 20 would see still greater advance. When the assessors come to get the valuation the farmer shows more interest in what his neighbor has than in becoming. When they become educated up to it they will combine and be better off. They will have a better chance to become educated. The Grange is doing more for them than other society can or ever will.

W. F. Harding, of Herman, spoke next, in short he said: "I am an infant in Grange work. One reason why they can't unite is, a certain class are obliged to market their produce at once and get what they can for it, while others can hold for a good price. If more nearly equal they might unite and get better results."

Again as has been remarked, the question has not been agitated long enough. They sow, reap, gather the crops and don't stop to think that they can do better than crowd the market. The Grange will help them and legislation will be able to obtain better results for them.

Frank Harvey of Kenduskeag thought there ought to be more uniformity in the product before there could be much done in the way of combination. Few like to put their products in with another unless they are somewhere near alike in quality. He thought the jealous farmer was more likely to be the one spending half a day marketing half a dozen eggs rather than the one employing his time to better advantage.

Rev. C. E. Lund was of the opinion that the government ought to take the matter in hand, establish a high standard and instruct the farmer how to attain to it as has been done in other countries, notably Australia and England. He recommended that farmers read and study the publications of Henry G. Loy, relative to co-operation in the work being done under the governments of these two countries.

Elmer Goss, of Brewer, thought that poverty had more to do than anything else with lack of co-operation on the part of farmers as some of necessity must sell to meet notes or other obligations, regardless of the states of markets at the time. He quoted one in particular who kept a large number of cattle yet had to sell his hay to meet yearly payments, and buy for his cattle as they needed it. He himself had been obliged to sell annually 2,000 pounds of pork to meet his obligations and was pretty sure poverty was a strong agent against combination among farmers.

Charles Dole continued the discussion by saying: "If farmers cannot combine in the selling they can combine in buying oftentimes and can also act together in legislation. In purchasing they can get time if necessary and still reap the advantage of a combination in buying. The man with but

ness ability and push to him has no time to be jealous.

A. J. Durgin of Orono, thought farmers should be in favor of equalization of taxation. He cited the difference of one owing \$12,000 of property paying taxes on one-half of it and another holding the same amount and paying taxes on \$1,000 and recommended a combination of equalizing taxes.

C. E. Holyoke, of Brewer, said that he had always been puzzled to know why the farmers did not unite better. Jealousy, poverty and enmity for some reason or other seemed to be in the way. He thought that they were not situated so they could hold a market where they want it. If farmers were worth \$1000 apiece and had the same amount in pocket they could handle the markets for goods not perishable provided they had cold storage facilities. He mentioned the fact now many articles are obtained the season through owing to cold storage that formerly were in the market only in their season and suggested that work in this direction would be a direct benefit to the farmers of the country could they all work with this object in view.

Mr. Lund again took the floor and gave his experience during three years residence in St. Lawrence county, New York. In brief he said: "This country is the farmer's country in dairying in New York. The patrons endeavored at all Grange meetings to establish a standard for cheese and butter and to



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put money into a cold storage building. Eggs sold during the summer for 8, 10 and 12 cents a dozen. Milk at retail for 1 cent in pocket they could handle the cold storage building was ready. Eggs were held over until the market price was from 15 to 18 cents. Co-operation made this possible and raised the standard, made the product of that country sought in preference to that of others. I do not see why Penobscot county cannot adopt practical methods in the same way.

In speaking of the hindrances to co-operation, Mrs. N. M. Bailey, of Bradford Centre, thought perhaps all the reasons mentioned combined to prevent farmers from uniting further.

E. F. Clark of Kenduskeag, said: "I think sometimes indifference has much to do with farmers not uniting. At one of our meetings at Mystic I saw the matter of instruction in sheep-raising was brought up. One said, 'What do I care about it? I have only a few sheep.' I myself keep only a few sheep but if any one can tell me how to better them I wish to learn. It is our duty to put away indifference and learn all we can in relation to whatever farm work we are engaged in. We should improve our poultry, swine, cattle and horses; weed out the poor and keep the best."

Ralph Copeland, of Holden, thought that the free delivery of mail in the rural districts would be a benefit, and that all should unite and work for this as it would tend to advance and educate to a great extent.

Charles Copeland, of the same town, was of the opinion that jealousy was responsible for a good share of the failure of farmers to unite for their own good.

Mr. Robinson, of Herman, again took the floor and spoke of the fact that in many neighborhoods the farmers were following different lines of work such as selling milk, making butter, raising stock, raising hay, market gardening, etc., which would prevent a combination from the very nature of the different kinds of business.

Mr. Bert Page, of East Edinburg, closed the forenoon's argument with these words: "I don't know that I can add much to what has been said, but I think it is our duty to unite and should be looked at that way. The Grange is a school for all of us. Farmers stay at home and find fault with taxation. If anything is to come up at Augusta to affect other business you find representatives there to interest themselves in it. If a person is a good talker he takes one lawyer; if a poor one, two. The farmer never goes; he stays at home and grows. He should go to the polls and vote for his man, have him thoroughly instructed, and if he fails to follow his instructions send a different man the next time."

The Dames and Swedes control the butter market in England. Our government is trying to get a foothold there. Our produce is taken over and back in cold storage. The Dames sell instructors among their people and taught them to attain to a uniform standard. They catered to the tastes of the people they were helping. Their product perhaps was not so much ahead of ours but they understood their customers' taste and conformed to it. A few years ago we controlled a good cheese trade across the water but allowed ourselves to be shunted out of it. Alfred Chase to be fostered upon that market. He sent a Canadian Government inspector its subjects how to make a first-class article and it commands a first-class price. When we export ourselves to high grade butter and cheese we shall command first class prices. Read and study; the man who does so is in a better position to attain a high standard in his product.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.

The Worthy Master then appointed as committee on program W. L. I. C. York; W. F. Harding, Herman; W. N. Fagge, Kenduskeag; Mrs. N. M. Bailey, Bradford Centre; and Miss Metalla, Washburn, Brewer.

A phrase in an hour and a quarter for dinner was then taken. An unusually fine dinner was served by the ladies of

the Grange and the noon hour was pleasantly passed in social intercourse.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Promptly at 1:30 Worthy Master Beards called to order. After the opening song the fifth degree was conferred upon a class of 40, 16 brothers and 14 sisters. The paper by Prof. Rogers was postponed until the next meeting. Rev. C. E. Lund then gave his paper on the Partisan Granger.

THE PARTISAN GRANGER.
I first wish to say a word of commendation in regard to our Order. Any one cognizant of the present tendencies of American life will note the separation of the sexes in their social intellectual and even in their family life. I know the colleges are strenuously endeavoring to bring about co-education and it has resulted in success at some institutions, while I have read only lately of several where they decided to go back to the old system of having but one sex.

Men have their clubs, lodges, business and benevolent societies. Women have their literary societies, reform associations, etc., by the score. Children are organized into their junior leagues, etc., until we are organized to death. But the Grange believes in the time honored idea of man and wife going together, and the welfare of the family is the rich and capstone of all its endeavors.



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So in talking about the Partisan Granger I shall address the women as well as the men, for while women do not vote, more the pity they often are the power behind the throne.

We are pretty conservative, we men and women of Maine, while we do not say "what our fathers did is good enough for us," still we debate a long while before we consent to leave the beaten tracks. Necessity compelled our forefathers to do this, and we are seeking their fortunes elsewhere and most of them succeeded in corraling Dame Fortune, still it was this very element of conservatism, the careful painstaking survey of matters before deciding that kept them in the mad rush around the wheel.

Maine men had level heads, could be depended upon, and they were the bulwark of western civilization. And their fathers remained behind and revered the traditions that made men famous—and no tradition has been more revered than that of politics. They may oppose a Maine man's religion and remain his friend, for he is liberal on religion, but touch his politics and woe be unto you.

Every night the little god of politics, labelled Republicanism or Democracy was brought out and reverently all the family talked of his wonderful virtues, sang his praises, believed him the only true one to worship and adore for ever and forever.

And the fact that the world moves was forgotten, that issues change, that the men of the sterling qualities that make a Maine man's religion and gone and the qualities alive, too often with them.

And I would not impugn the character of all the men bearing that honored name. Giants live today as of old among them, and God given qualities still characteristic of a few, but there are other men and other times, and the man who is in politics for revenue only. And this applies to either party, the saints and sinners are found in both, and the blind partisan who worships the old traditions is not in one party alone. It used to be a favorite saying that "so and so would vote for the devil if nominated by his party," and in truth he has voted for him a good many times. But thinking men are leaving behind the fetich of party and demanding principles and honesty of character as qualification for candidates in the coming year.

Vast majorities are first on one side and then on the other, foolish majorities at times, but still a good object lesson to political managers that have left the primary class of political education and begin to look behind the veneer and mask of election promises, to expose the fraud and so easily broken to the realization of the man behind it.

Personal integrity is an essential qualification today to many who refuse to be partisan and will only vote for men and principles, not the shibboleth of party.

And Maine needs to fall into line with independent thinking. We still hear of "Maine went West for Gov. Kent" and pride ourselves upon the majorities that betoken our slavery. The prohibition law in Maine is used as a tool to keep in politics a certain set of men. They would not repeal the law if they could, for it is a splendid weapon to keep in line the men who are the law breaking element of their sin. This vote can be delivered and it is a profitable industry.

The false God-fearing, idol-loving, Republican is in line also and complete mastery results. They do not fear public opinion for there is none where everything goes one way, recklessness in administering law and preserving order naturally results. And so I plead for the granger to be non-partisan for the Standard Dictionary defines a partisan thus—exhibiting undue or unreasonable devotion to a party, and this is incompatible with the principles of manhood.

Listening to General Gordon on the 10th I observed the feeling in regard to race itself. Should the white race allow the black to rule and my reply would be Yes. If under God the black man displays the better intelligence and courage, otherwise No. And I thought of the Grange and the feeling displayed by lawmakers toward the farmer.

Allow the basest to rule? No. He was made by God to draw the water and till the trees and provide sustenance for us, the Lords of Creation, who by might and pull, are the stronger in the land. It is time the farmer, educated a scientist in fact asserted his equality with the lawyer, business man, professor, manufacturer and doctor for an equitable share in the product of his land and toil.

Too long because he is so partisan has he received scant attention and the smallest share. After all others have had their commissions, the farmer gets the residue. He toils and others reap, and if the Granger is to be partisan at all let him be partisan in looking after his own interests.

Let him be patriot not partisan and a better day will dawn for the farmer. He will then more fully get himself and the powers that be will seek him out and try to understand his needs and satisfy them.

DISCUSSION.

Worthy Master Loyden Beards responded "them's my sentiments too."

That the prohibitory law should be frequently violated is a disgrace and the higher in authority the violators are, the deeper the disgrace and the more the shame.

A. J. Durgin of Orono, agreed with the Worthy Master. He at first was in favor of license in preference to prohibition, but he had come to the conclusion that if enforced, the law was all right. Men in favor of its enforcement should receive support at the polls. The law should be maintained.

F. C. Low of Brewer contended that it was a peculiar question. He came from Massachusetts where they had high license to Maine with her laxly enforced prohibitory law. He asked: "Have we supported the men who enforced the law? Grangers and others are not standing up for the men who will uphold the law. A few years ago, prominent men of unquestionable stand petitioned for special sheriffs to enforce the law but did not have the support of the community. He thought we should ask ourselves if we have duty to perform, and in what direction it lay."

I. C. York said: "Like Brother Durgin, I went for license, but have decided that in a town of 1,000 inhabitants, one earnest man could shut down the rum shops. If I had a son I should shut those in Hampden I should visit them every day. It can be done in the country, and in the city too, if earnestly attempted. Prohibition shut down peddling it by team in our town. It is hard in the city, but if earnest men took hold of it it could be enforced. I think the prohibitory law enforced is better than high license."

Frank Harvey of Kenduskeag, believed in temperance. He acknowledged that there was corruption in politics. He told of the sacrifice of feelings his wife made some twenty years ago when she with others, had a warrant sworn out against certain parties. He said that one man had not spoken since. He believed it was right to do it, but how could one have the heart to do such a thing? He thought that if Brother York would send the sale of liquor in his town he would be laying up treasures in Heaven. He told the story of the Indian woman given three wishes, choosing all the rum she wanted, all the tobacco she wanted, and the third wish, more rum. Mrs. Eli Thurston, of Mystic Grange, quoted "What a man ought to do he can do, what a man won't do, he can't."

Prof. Gowell asked how many were going to vote for the prohibition law? He thought that if the Grange was right was done when the Grange was put into the hands of a crowd, instead of politicians and declared that newspapers did our thinking. Abner French told of rum shops in Glenburn that they had tried to suppress several years ago. He said that he thought he obtained a warrant from Bangor, but nothing was found, as the parties had been notified. They tried again with a warrant from Old Town, and found liquor in one place.

C. E. Lund replied: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Keep it, keep worrying them until they stop. In 790 cities, towns and plantations in the State of Maine, 170 have U. S. Government licenses, the largest proportion obeying the laws, 195,000 people live in places where liquor is sold, against 450,000 where it is not. During a twelve years' pastorate of one minister in Bangorville and Guilford, he had seen no drunken men in the place."

M. B. Townsend of Dover, tried the old prompt way of dealing with the question—seeing a man who was drunk, he made him tell under penalty of being imprisoned, where he got the drink and immediately took steps to have the place shut down. When I was in Orono, I was told I must shut my eyes and not see the liquor traffic. My eyes were not ordered to be closed. I have great respect for the Catholic priest. He said to the liquor dealers, if you sell after 10 o'clock on Sundays, I myself will prosecute you, and they are not total abstinence people. If I should undertake a similar course, the Protestants would not back me up. If I should get out a warrant, they would tell me to mind my own business. There is \$4,000 spent in Orono for rum every year. But one to put this traffic down is just what we lack. The Grange is organizing a Y. M. C. A. A pledge is required from those joining that they will not enter a saloon.

In speaking upon this question, Mr. Page of East Edinburg, declared that in his family there was neither liquor habit, and that his way of putting down the liquor traffic was to look out for his own temperance. Mr. Thurston of Kenduskeag, felt that the men and women ought to go together in this movement. He was trying to have the liquor traffic suppressed in Glenburn. He tried petitions, but couldn't make them work; then inserted an article in the warrant, but when it came to voting, every one went out doors. I am in favor of prohibition. I want higher license. Then all who could not pay \$20.00 license, would close up. B. F. Clark of Kenduskeag, said: "I believed in high license once, but I listened to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Rogers. His experience with high license was that as many families were made miserable under high license, as under prohibition. Proper laws properly enforced, are what we want. His own and a noted restaurant keeper in Bangor were very similar. Their goods were rejected, because they did not patronize the bar."

In speaking of small towns, Worthy Master Beards affirmed that often the stages from Bangor to Bangor were travelling rum shops. If we could have prohibition enforced, let us have high license. We can then have a law which is respected. It is a disgrace to have laws on our statute books that are not obeyed, and are a by-word to the other States. I have seen a law that would not stand in Bangor, Maine, but what their party is put in some day.

Skipper Crowley believes in Multiplication of Masts to Save Money.

Captain John C. Crowley of Taunton, Mass., whose fleet of schooners is engaged in the coal trade, principally between Philadelphia and New England ports, has startled the shipping community of this country by a proposition to build a seven-masted schooner that will carry 6,500 tons of coal. As yet New England builders hesitate undertaking such a contract, despite the fact that there is now under construction at the yards of H. M. Bean, of Camden, Me., a six-masted schooner for this same skipper.

About a year ago Captain Crowley caused quite a sensation by appearing at Philadelphia in command of the schooner John B. Prescott, a five-masted schooner, carrying about 4,600 tons of coal, she being the first craft of this kind built since the Governor Ames, which was constructed at Waldoboro, Me., in 1888, and was never a very successful

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2 Cents Each
3 for 5 Cents
20 Cents a Dozen

TEA WHITE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. JAMES F. SMITH.
(Mem. Mass. Med. Soc.)

has removed to No. 6, State St., where he will pay special attention to the treatment of diseases of the Ear and Throat. Office hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Telephone 118-a.

There are 47,000 acres in Dyer's Bitter Root. About 20,000 are in pasture and irrigated at a cost of \$8 per acre. The total cost of the stock to farm, including the irrigation, \$400,000.

Q. M. Hatch says in The Home: The methods of performers are produced as

Who would think there was insanity behind a drop of water? But there is. It was a favorite torture in the old days to fasten the victim with water would slowly drip on his forehead. In a little while he was a howling maniac.

Women do not, as a rule, realize how the steady dripping of water sometimes afflicts them. It is only from irritability or previsions, under the condition passes, by reasonableness to irrationality.

With the relief of the body, said Dr. Pierce's Favorite Remedy, give also a chemical mind and spirit. When the drains and stopped the mind soars up like a rocket. Mothers who never knew of it, when the birth hour was over, and younger women doubtless to a period of mental distress as well as physical suffering, by a perfect cure by the use of "Purification." It contains no medicine, but it is a perfect cure for all the ailments of the system.

When Lord Russell, of Killowen, England's chief justice, recently remarked that the value of a lawyer is overrated he simply made a new application to the western world thatched with wind has had a day. He believes that the fine speech of a lawyer is a chime of foolery, and that he is talking against time, is "making a bluff." Few jurists believe in them and no judges. Both are more apt to weigh the arguments than to be carried away by the sentiment. If the latter and is attained with the jury a reaction generally sets in the next day for less speech and more action to consider their verdict. And this is one of the few things that are as they should be.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

There will be a meeting of United Workers of Hammond street church in the vestry on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, followed by a meeting of the executive board. A large attendance is requested.

H. L. Sweet, of Bangor, represented Bowdoin College at the meeting of the American Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes in New York last Saturday. Mr. Sweet is manager of the Bowdoin track and field team.

Next Wednesday, or as it is better known, Ash Wednesday, is the beginning of Lent. "Remember, man, that thou art but dust and unto dust thou shalt return," is the grave salutation of the church to her children on Ash Wednesday morning; and it is the keynote of a real Lent.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Treasurer Simpson Might Well Start a Repair Shop for Them.

Some of the scales of weights and measures must in some manner, have conceived the idea that the State treasurer and his force are operating a repair shop down here at Augusta, says the Kennebec Journal. It certainly looks that way from the different weights and measures that are sent in to be tested. Other men have an idea that it is the place where old scales are cleaned and placed in condition so that they can be operated.

The law that was passed at the last session of the legislature made it imperative that the State's scales should be in perfect accordance with the standards of the United States. Soon after this Treasurer Simpson sent them to the United States treasury department where the tests are made with the standards. The time occupied by this department in making the tests was long enough so that it must be that they are accurate, for it was nine months from the time the State's property was sent that it was received back at the State House. Now everything is all ready for the testing of the weights and measures sent in by the scales or weights and measures of the towns.

The State's implements were all correct, as they were of the standard make, and it was thought they were perfect at the start. However Treasurer Simpson thought it best to be sure, for he had the record of every sort to show that he had been tested.

The Journal representative took a trip down into the board of pharmacy room, where these weights and measures, as well as the intricate scales and balances of the treasury department are kept, and looked over the lot Saturday morning.

"Look at this set of measures we have just received from a certain town in the State," remarked Mr. Simpson, picking up a half bushel measure made of wood. "How is that to be tested in its present condition?"

"Sure enough, how was it to be tested? It would not hold the coffee, nor, to say nothing of the box seed that is used in making the tests. The outer rim had come so far away from the bottom that a crack of fully half an inch in width was left through which the material could run. Every measure in the set was in the same condition. It is said the towns dislike to purchase a new set for their officials when they have any old ones, and this is one of the reasons why the old ones come in. They cannot be tested at that point, however, for Mr. Simpson and his clerks cannot stop to do the work of a carpenter or a cooper in this sort of measure.

Then in the liquor measures are those whose bottoms are made of thin copper and they will spring in and out with the use of time, and the dealer cheats the trader when he is selling.

"I was in trade once myself," said Mr. Simpson, "and I discovered a measure I had been using for years that was over the standard. I had been selling by that and cheating myself out of that time and money. I don't cheat the trader when he is selling.

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THE PLAZZA CASE IS ON.

THE NOW FAMOUS QUESTION COMES TO TRIAL IN SPITE OF ALL.

PROSECUTION OPENS AND RESTS.

DEFENSE BEGINS ITS WORK AND WILL CONTINUE TO-DAY.

Several Witnesses Put on the Stand Monday—Court Adjourned to Await Arrival of Important Witnesses.

The famous piazza case which has been the talk of everybody for so long a time is now on trial before the Supreme Court in Bangor. When the Grand Jury met at the first of this month they found indictments of nuisance against Flavius O. Beal, the owner of the building known as the Penobscot Exchange Hotel, and Moon & Cratty, the lessees. Several reports have been circulated by Bangor patriots to the effect that the case would not come to trial, but it has nevertheless been brought on.

"Have you there a copy of the records relating to the laying out of Exchange street?"

"I have."

"Turn to the place, Mr. Brett."

"One moment," said the clerk, looking at the jury. "You are ordered to refrain from taking notes. We have a reporter for that purpose."

Mr. Brett (witness) then found the record of the order to lay out Exchange street in the city government May 9th, 1879, and in 1880 after repairing the main wall, put in the piazza spoken of by the street.

"The building was built in 1823 by Tadoc French, and it was so large it was called French's Folly. There were three flights of granite steps from the three entrances of the hotel, and they were there, we shall prove to you that they were there in 1880, 43 years after the street line of the street was made. In 1880 a platform was built and there were steps going down into the street, and we shall show you that they went no further into the street than they did in 1880."

Mr. Beal took possession of the property in 1882 and still is, though Moon & Cratty are the proprietors. "Smith & Thayer took possession in 1879, and in 1880 after repairing the main wall, put in the piazza spoken of by the street."

"In 1833 there were two roll ways which led into the cellar and at that time Mr. Beal filled them up."

"We tell you all this to show you that for more than 40 years the obstructions have been there, and that the street line as laid out in 1836 has been preserved."

Here the court took a recess of 30 minutes until 4:15.

MR. CHARLES F. WOODARD was the first witness called by Mr. Appleton. When did your father, Abraham Woodard, take the Penobscot Exchange?

"About 1846."

"Did he carry it on continuously to the time of his death?"

"No, for three years he had the Bangor House, from '54 to '57."

"Were the three flights of steps then at the Exchange?"

"I object," said the county attorney, "and I wish to state my grounds."

"Assuming that the line of defense outlined by my brother Appleton which they are to introduce here is true, that there were steps there as claimed, I claim that it is no line of defense whatever."

"The statute applies to fences and buildings. Steps are neither, and even if they were, the spaces between those steps all belongs to the users, which in this case was the city. Even if we admit their testimony, as to the character of the steps, it does not apply to the present structure, which is entirely different from the steps, and which they have no right to maintain under the law."

Mr. Appleton then arose and said: "This is a criminal process under the statute. The statute says that if fences or buildings stand for over 40 years they cannot be deemed nuisances. The just inquiry is whether steps may constitute a part of buildings."

Mr. Appleton here read from a criminal case of this kind from Massachusetts reports a case where a man was indicted for nuisance of three front steps which projected into a highway, were found to be part of the building.

"This," said Mr. Appleton, "completely settles the matter. The stone steps of Exchange Hotel were a part of the Penobscot Exchange Hotel. They were there over forty years, and we have a right to erect anything on the space formerly occupied by the steps."

As to the other question, The entirety of the present structure. "Part of it rests upon land that never belonged to the city. Mr. Smith in his indictment, speaks of the piazza as an entirety. In a case of criminal pleading the government must show what is told in the indictment and all that is told by the indictment. If a man is indicted for stealing a horse, the government must prove he stole a horse, not that he stole simply a horse."

"Part of that structure rests on ground which legally belongs to us. The entire structure cannot be removed without trespassing on private, legally owned property which has a right to be there."

"The prosecution must prove what they allege. The whole must be proved or the defendant cannot be found guilty."

Mr. Appleton here cited several cases where a point was in evidence and where it was shown that the whole must be proved.

Mr. Smith said here that he was familiar with the cases cited, but that it was not the issue in this case.

"If those three sets of steps would give them the Exchange street line to the end of the hotel."

"This is an absurdity. We are not responsible for the erection of the structure. The respondent is responsible."

"I shall admit the question," said the court.

The reporter then read the question, "Whether or not there were stone steps as far back as you can remember."

"There were," answered Mr. Woodard.

"Describe them," said Mr. Appleton.

Mr. Woodard described the steps and roll-ways "There were three," said

"Yes," the government rests here," said Mr. Smith.

"Defense!" said the court. It was then 3:40—the prosecution had occupied just an hour.

Mr. Appleton then began his opening.

"Gentlemen this is a plain every day question, and it is—"

Where is the legal line of Exchange street today, at least in 1889? Mr. Coombs says that the line is five inches west of the line of the hotel. We wish to call your attention to two provisions of statute. Here a section 95, chapter 19, of statute which shows that when bounds were not certain in twenty years the line of a fence or building on the property in question becomes the line of the street in 20 years.

"The building was built in 1823 by Tadoc French, and it was so large it was called French's Folly. There were three flights of granite steps from the three entrances of the hotel, and they were there, we shall prove to you that they were there in 1880, 43 years after the street line of the street was made. In 1880 a platform was built and there were steps going down into the street, and we shall show you that they went no further into the street than they did in 1880."

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Health, Beauty, and Grace for Woman.
Dr. Greene's Nervura
Blood and Nerve Remedy.
The Greatest Friend of Woman's Good Looks.

Good health means beauty and grace for women. You'll see it exemplified in the rounded forms, the merry eyes, the true HEALTHINESS of all who use Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy produces its best results right now, in the spring, when old Earth sheds its carding her ragged winter clothing, and robing anew in fresh and fragrant beauty.

What Nature does for the earth, Dr. Greene's Nervura does for the dwellers of the earth. It makes them anew—thoroughly cleanses them, enriches, vitalizes, and reclothes them. The old diseased look slinks away into oblivion. The beauty of health replaces it. Back comes vigor to the brain, grace and strength to the muscle, power to the body. Nervousness grows gradually less, weakness blossoms into strength, the sluggish appetite to a hearty one, the digestion works properly, and the health of youth is again a fact.

Mrs. ALICE DUNN, 28 Hamlet Street, Fall River, Mass., says:—

"I suffered for five years with nervous prostration in its worst form. I had loss of memory, weak heart, causing extreme palpitation, was constantly tired, and obliged to lie down much of the time. For two years I had to be helped up and down stairs. I had loss of appetite, and was terribly distressed by what little I could eat. I was troubled with sleeplessness. I felt too tired to breathe, was weak as a sheet, and was given up twice for dying. I sat down to 120 pounds in weight. I commenced the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and immediately began to improve. My nervous system was strengthened, my heart did not bother me, my food did not distress me, I could eat and sleep well, the color returned to my face, my weight returned, and if I feel any strong and well."

Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., is the most successful specialist in all nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedied formal forms of disease, and offers to consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain, sealed envelopes.

Call WILDER S. VARNEY

when there is need of an undertaker's services. We are thoroughly versed in the methods and arts of our profession; we guarantee our work to be surely satisfactory; we are ever ready to respond promptly to calls; and we are not high-priced.

Telephones: Home, No. 456-2. Office, No. 444-11. 35 Park Street, Bangor, Me.

NEWS OF BREWER.

ITEMS OF INTEREST AND SPICY GOSSIP OF THE TOWN.

CITY GOVERNMENT MEETING.

REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES PRESENTED.

What the People Are Doing and Saying These Cold Winter Days.

Mr. William J. Currier has accepted the position as clerk and bookkeeper in Rice & Kelly's camp at Nahma-kanta, in place of Mr. William Roach, who has resigned.

Brewer public schools will close Friday for the regular vacation.

E. I. Baker, Esq., of Boston, has been spending a few days in Brewer.

Mr. George Pettigill of Pittsfield spent Sunday with friends in Brewer.

The members of the L. B. B. club will be entertained by Mrs. E. L. Muller on Wednesday afternoon.

The members of the Ladies' Social club will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Blanche Sprout in Bangor, a former member of the club.

Mr. Linwood Jones has accepted a position as clerk in Clapp's grocery store.

There will be a meeting of Volunteer Circle of King's Daughters at the residence of Mrs. P. H. Foss on Holyoke street Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. E. B. Buck has gone to Foxcroft to visit relatives.

Mr. H. B. Washburn has returned to his labors in Madison, after a short visit at his home in Brewer.

The degree team of Wilsey lodge will exemplify the first degree of Wilsey lodge on Tuesday evening at the Wilsey lodge of Odd Fellows hall.

Mr. Roy Crook is another Pine Grove grange officer who has entered the Corrier contest for the most popular grange officer. He has at present but ten votes, but without doubt his friends will come at once to the front and show the public what they propose to do for him. Other Brewer grange officers who are in the race at present are Boyden Beare, East Edgington grange, 452; L. V. Gilmore, Riverside grange, 251; C. H. Dole, Pine Grove grange, 111; C. E. Holyoke, Pine Grove grange, 251. The Brewer lady grange officers who are in the contest for the piano are Mrs. Boyden Beare, 419; Mrs. E. J. Gilmore, 251; Sadie Dole, 114.

Mr. Dana Farrington, son of Mr. Charles Farrington, the well known hardware dealer, has gone to Boston.

Master Samuel Sweet of Center street has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to be out.

Mr. William Currier is in town for a few days. His friends will be glad to hear that he is very much improved in health.

Mrs. S. A. Eldridge, who has been at work for G. A. Hodges at Orrington, has returned to her home in Dedham.

Miss Gladys S. Eldridge, who has been attending the grammar school at South Brewer, has returned to her home in Dedham.

The New Century grange held its third annual meeting on Saturday evening, Feb. 24. Twenty of the 25 charter members were present. There were visitors from Pine Grove and East Ed-

ington granges. State Deputy Beare, assisted by Sister Beare, installed the officers-elect, and interesting and instructive talks were given by Mr. Beare. There were applications for membership, and bright future is predicted for the progressive grange.

Mr. William Barker has returned to Oldtown after a visit to Bangor. Mr. Charles Hodgkins has accepted a position in Clapp's grocery store. Mr. Daniel McLeod has accepted his duties in Oldtown after a visit to friends in this city.

The following letters are being sent by Postmaster Burr, Bangor, to John Connors, Fred A. H. Alphonso, S. W. Libbey, D. Mrs. Hattie F. Nutter, J. Joseph H. Sullivan, Patrick A. Wenell.

The New York Ice Company house at Orrington was burned by the severe wind storm which blew through Orrington and vicinity Friday. Capt. A. F. Lindell's chimney blown down, also an apple tree belonging to Capt. Horace Farrington. The storm was very violent in that vicinity, blowing over the chimneys of several houses, and the chimney of the house of Amanda Higgins at South Brewer, and the roof of Mr. Walker's barn.

A social dance will be held at the Lake House tonight.

All persons having bills against the city of Brewer are requested to present them.

Mrs. Samuel Deering entertained a party of friends at her home on Wilsey hill on Saturday evening. A time is reported by those who were present.

Mr. E. C. Sterns is making preparations to move his family into the house on Wilson street recently purchased by him of Mr. Charles A. Mr. Elmer Goss has secured a position in a very acceptable one at Penobscot Pomona grange meeting at Six Mile Falls Saturday. He was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Russell Currier leaves for Boston.

Edward Parker, who has been visiting friends in town, returns to Boston today.

NATURE'S OBJECT LESSON. In almost every community will be found some one woman who is a splendid example of perfect health. She knows nothing of diseases which afflict most women. Motherhood is her pure joy with scarce a pang to mar it. She can enjoy life to the full, eat heartily, sleep soundly and throw her whole energy into work or play as it may happen. That woman is Nature's object lesson. She has no privilege above any other member of her sex. No rights that do not belong to every woman. This fact has been proven in thousands of cases in which women have been lifted from misery up to the high level of robust health by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The possibilities of perfect health in every woman, its development is obstructed by local diseases. "Favorite Prescription" removes the obstruction and makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M. There will be a stated meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at 7:30 o'clock prompt.

London Feb. 27 received the following Lord Roberts. "Paardeberg 1899. Gen. Cronje and his related unconditional surrender is now a prisoner of strength of his. He is called later. I hope the government will be satisfactory. On the anniversary of the war.

John O'Grady has been chemist and a universal alchemist. The celebrations are celebrating the war. Already he is a nation and there is no mate the success of the House of Commons. The effective 200,000. Lord Roberts capture 4000. He is within of the Boer large distinction. 145 given a and means of his own troops. He has taken a case alone w. Boer cause. The best of Transvaal the fight with it is not the States. Lord Roberts corps of deserters to supplement his 34, and there is doubt it is not prisoners taken parties become has become who held the where are the ness of Cronje's woodment. The main nation tion command on the Boer leader.

Bulletin 12 CARNATION For 50 c New and Superb Val Flora Hill, Cloud White, John Young McGowan. See them at Buckley & Co. St. Louis. Mrs. Dean Frances Joost Pink. Wm. Scott Daybreak. Crane-Crimson. Rectos. Scarlet. FRED'K H. M. Bucksport, Me. Percy L. Lord, at Calhoun. E. L. Lane, at Little Lake. Park Bros., at Houston. Simpson & Mitchell, Calhoun. Fashionable Perfumes. Pinaud's French. Pinaud's Violet. It's up-to-date for toilet we have it. THE EAST SIDE PHARM. Bangor State and Harlow.

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